# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager, George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B Carr. Secretary. Office. Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEPK. By Mail-In Advance-Postage Prepaid.

Any three days except Sunday-one year..... Bunday, with Magazine Special Mell Edition, Sunday ...... BY CARRIER- ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Published Monday and Thursday-one year..... Remit by bank draft, express money order or regis-

Address: THE REPUBLIC. St. Louie, Me. t PRejected communications cannot be returned under

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as secondclass matter. DOMESTIC POSTAGE. Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent Twenty-two to twenty-eight pages ...... 2 cents

Thirty pages...... IN EUROPE The Republic is on file at the following places: LONDON-Trafalgar building, Northumberland atenue, room 7.

PARIS-19 Boulevard des Capucines; corner Place de l'Opera and El Rue Cambon. BERLIN-Equitable Gebaude, is Fredrichstrasse

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bett. Counting-Room, ...... Main 3019 

Circulation Furing April W. R. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1965.

number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule beinw: Copies | Date. 102,260 | 16 (Sunday).

***************************************	144 ( Sandall ) 1 1 . 1 94 1144
2 (Sanday) 127.54"	17101.93
3104.180	14102.34
4	19
8	20102,30
G102,200	21 101,29
7	22101,93
K	23 (Sunday) 129,330
D (Sandas) 127.540	24
10101,500	23101,21
11	26
12101,430	27
1:1	24
14	29102.00
15	30 (Sunday) 121,88
Total for the month	3,219,656
Less all copies spoiled in	

ber of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 12.42 per cent.

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this lat day J. F. FARISH. of May, My term expires April 23, 1969.

FRANCE'S NEUTRALITY.

Pending the long anticipated, oft-deferred meet ing of the hostile fleets in the China Sea, the controversy over Russia's alleged violation of neutrality laws becomes interesting, though so far it is no more than a technical Japanese protest. Tokio in sists that but for France's complacency in permitting Rojestvensky to use French harbors for reprovision ing and cleaning his fleet he would not now be in condition to fight. England supports Japan in her contention to the extent of urging France to see to It that her officials in Cochin China respect orders and rules respecting neutrality. France replies that the has done and is doing all in her power to pre serve her neutrality, but protests that, in so far as the is aware. Russia has not presumed upon her friendship beyond the pale of neutrality limits. A semiofficial French note adds that the trouble with Great Britain is that she expects France to observe British neutrality rules instead of French rules.

As for Russia, her attitude of complacency amounting almost to indifference, would suggest that she has all to gain and nothing to lose. Such expressions as have come from the inspired press of France and Russia than at putting England in the light of a moddler and a malicious interloper and Japan in the attitude of a frightened pugilist complaining to the referee and persistently insisting on Most complacent of all rests Germany.

The St. Petersburg Russ, always inspired, joins the Novosti, the Novoe Vremya and the Sviet in declaring that the situation is really not critical at all, and that England would come near deserting her Oriental ally to prevent an international war involvnothing so much as war," adds the Russ. "She sees the terrible specter of Germany, which impatiently awalts a false step by Great Britain. So Great Britdraw in a third power."

It seems apparent that extension of the war to other nations is, at least from this cause, a remote possibility. France probably knows on what ground of internation law she stands

### ---LET'S BE SENSIBLE THIS YEAR.

It is not by any means too soon to begin the campaign for a sensible Fourth of July in St. Louis. Let's all see how sensible we can be this year and how few people we can kill and main.

It is not a monumental display of wisdom-the ordinarily observed in the big metropolis. While in a literal sense it stimulates love of country, it begets hatred of the city. To go far from the madding crowds and the pistois, bombs and exploding canes is truly delightful on the Fourth of July. We ought to be thankful on that day, but these of us who set any value on human life and possess a set of nerves would almost rather be back with old George the Third and taxation without representation,

Ffreworks on the Fourth are all very well, within fimits. They are inevitable at any rate. The way to make the best of them is to do away with the more dangerous kind and to keep the others out of the hands of the very young and irresponsible. It might he observed that if fireworks were fired only by sensible and highly responsible people we should have considerably fewer of them but at least we can keep

the baby away from the cannon crackers. States on last Fourth of July over four hundred human beings were destroyed by fireworks. In St. Louis we know that the carnage was something frightful, and one or two people died of mere shattered nerves. Are we going to repeat the performance this year? Patriotism may demand some pow der, but if possible we sught to avoid pulverizing the population, wrecking its nervous system, shatter-

reason, we ought to be careful this year out of deference to the aims of the Million Club, which is trying to increase the number of living people in the city. Public opinion should begin even now to set to work or this Fourth of July proposition. Let's educate ourselves to the notion of less pyrotechnics and more prudence.

RATE RESTRICTION AND TARIFF REVISION. President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft simultaneously sounded their clarious against the railroad forces in the rate fight, but the sad reflection occurs that it takes more than talk to move the Senate, as now constituted, on this proposition so close to selfinterest.

The hearing on the Esch-Townsend proposition to permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix maximum rates is all but concluded, with the railroads decidedly victorious; and there is no probability that any measure to that effect will come out of the Senate. The opinion among men intimately familiar with the situation is that the President will have to accept a mild compromise if he achieves anything whatever in the line of his recommenda-

Sooner or later Mr. Roosevelt will be forced to the conclusion that he cannot force anything upon the Republican party powers without the threat of damage or defeat. The administration's rate proposition is a good one and ought to succeed. The public hopes that it will. But the rate issue does not contain the menacing potentiality of a party split. The Senate may defeat it without fear. There is but one great issue in Mr. Rooseveit's equipment which he could force with success—that of tariff revision. The party leaders would not dare defeat it in the face of the party split which its defeat would make inevitable and the probability amounting almost to a certainty of Democratic success in 1908.

Mr. Roosevelt will likely keep up the pretense of fighting the rate issue to the end. It would be excellent policy on the part of the Senate leaders and standpatters to yield him something toward his demands if by so doing they could insure the permanent "subordination" of the tariff issue. Mr. Roosevelt consented to let the tariff issue alone only on condition that consideration would be paid to his rate issue. The party leaders have not kept their agreement with him and probably will not keep it. He could not better retaliate than by bringing out the revision question and putting it to the great test. ---

### POLICE CHANGES.

When Chief Kiely's inaugurated policy of trans erring police officials from one district to another eads to a few additional changes. The most important step will have been taken toward improving the

The Police Department is equal to the departients of other large cities, and is just as successful in its work; but the underlating object is to make it lyays better.

Study of the situation leaves the impression that ome officials, when retained for considerable time in charge of a district, lose interest in their duties or become more or less subject to the influences around

There are, undoubtedly, some such officials in St Louis. It should be Chief Kiely's aim to identify them and make transfers accordingly. This policy should be applied especially to officials who may be on somewhat friendly terms with the henchmen of the gang.

## NO SALARY FOR WORK?

municipal affairs cannot be regulated in American cities as they are in European cities. While officials in British cities do willingly serve without remuneration. American city officials are constantly endeavoring to secure higher salaries.

In England and Scotland all interests may pros per through extra-honorable standards, which eleare the pettiest department to some dignity and at the same time cultivate a pure civic pride. But the more commercial policy is not only preferable throughout the United States, but necessary. Although it were possible to cause the best type of business administration by dispensing with compensation, such a change could not be indorsed, as it would. In effect, close public office to citizens not ssessed of means. The no-salary idea is contrary

St. Louis has tried the honor policy. The presen City Charter was formulated with the view of stimulating local civic pride and of exalting the character ber of the Municipal Assembly was advisedly specifiel at \$300 a year. It was supposed that, with a merely nominal salary only the best citizens would become nominees for the legislature. Instead of realizing the intended purpose the arrangement developed into an excuse, if not an incentive, for corruption. Here are strong suggestions for liberal

There are, however, even better reasons why empensation in public office should be commensurate with the duties, obligations and special require ments. In most departments the work demands special qualifications and experience, and adequate salaries must be offered as an inducement to the most trustworthy and efficient men. The public service ought to be open to all citizens; in fact, it has to be if American principles are to maintain. No compensation, or low compensation, would constitute a bar to poor and qualified citizens. The result of such ex-

Men continue to be active in business until late in life, and their business is exacting. Even men of some means could not afford to neglect their own affairs to act for the public without remuneration. Every reason and all experience seem to be contrary to the no-salary policy.

The present tendency for increase in compensation looks to the safest conditions in municipal administration. When an official is well paid he is qualified for the trial of causes will carry on that work office fer citizens who have no money of their own. And when the remuneration is adequate the temptations toward corruption are reduced. Rather than approve of the foreign plan of giving no compensation it is better to ratify the American idea of being

# FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION.

Considering the importance which is attached to slucation throughout the United States, it appears prepasterous that laws are required to compel at tendance at school. The obvious advantages of edneation should suffice as incentives for the acquire ment of helpful and pleasure-giving knowledge.

when it can cross the highway bridge, in collecting needs when it can gather flowers. Indifference to existing convenience and inability to weigh them

pulsory provisions of law. Information which is picked up from the street or got at random in the alley and the office is net the kind which aids education or advancement.

competition for place realize this better then many parents do.

That parents should disregard the interests of their children is incomprehensible. In this country a high value is defined for education. Besides the public schools, there are independent schools, colleges and universities. The newspapers and the magazines inspire a desire for wider and more thorough knowledge. Church societies and social clubs encourage education and refinement. Mercantile concerns offer exceptional inducements to persons of training. Education is made a requirement for station in society or position in business

Yet it is found to be imperative that laws she be enacted and enforced compelling parents to discharge their duty. Children have to be driven to school. Penalties must be specified to impress obligations on parents.

Stress ought to be laid upon the relation of primary instruction to education. The foundation is essential. If that is well prepared, self-improvement after leaving school is facilitated. The boy or girl of average intelligence has the capacity and the enthusiasm and the stimulation to expand knowledge stendily if the rudiments are properly acquired.

While parents who neglect their children in the matter of education commit wrong against society, they do the most injury to their own families. They assume that adequate knowledge and training can be had by contact in the work-places and meetingplaces. They decrive themselves through the insumerable facilities for education. Primary Instruction is indispensable.

Archbishop Glennon's enthusiasm for a great cathedral in St. Louis has been imparted to the clergy and the Catholics generally. The movement to place at once a large sum in the hands of the Archbishop is an assurance that he will have a noble edifice finished long before he reaches the age when work on earth must decline. The whole city commends the undertaking and wishes the earliest success to the Archbishop,

With Jeffries retiring from the prize ring a great many chesty champions will come out of hiding and commence to strut, while the sporting sage will ring with their challenges. Only one thing could make them happier, and that would be Jeffries's demise. The brave belligerents will never be quite peacefully content so long as the possibility exists of his getting back into the ring.

Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff seem to be enjoying each other's society. Togo might feel de trop if he came upon them together, whereas he could probably be very happy with either if t'other dear charmer were only away.

# RECENT COMMENT

But whence comes and who is this man, who has a et public opinion agog? The individual who has had the honor of controlling the destinies of the Venezuelan Republic since October 22, 1898, is a mestige of mixed Indian and negro blood, of small stature, but well propor tioned, with black eyes and olive complexion, and of a the small town of Capacho, State of Tachira, on the slopes of the Andes; that is to say, on the frontier of Venezuela and Colombia. I'n to 1892 his very existence was (quite to the advantage of suffering humanity) totally unknown outside of his native State. He pursued with more or less success commercial enterprises, and arch of decidedly Mormon tendencies who had over staty children, illigitimate for the most part,

Lodged in the superb palace of Miraflores, which does not belong to him or to the State, and the rent of which he has for years refused to pay to the legitimate owner, the widow of General Crespo, it was there that I was ble to study Castro at close range. He is without doubt singular being. Absolutely without knowledge of the sages of the world, he has been able to take on but a thin layer of its polish. Well dressed by a French tailor he affects a gray frock coat, thinking thus to imitate the first Napoleon. An early riser, he dispatches first his breakfast and then the business of the day. At 10 o'clock he goes to the baths for a high-pressure douche adminis ered by an Algerian Jew, who has promised that in this he would find the long-sought fountain of perpetual vouth.

After a couple of glasses of cognac, he returns to the paince, where he is served a mixture of whipped yelks of egs and cognic, followed by a copious mest. At 1 he the saidle for a promenade to "RI Paraiso," where private residence has been prepared for his Excellency' pleasures. Returning at 6 o'clock, he dines lightly and then either goes to the theater or plays billiards, renecessity. When he gives himself up to this amusement he leaps, gesticulates, swings his arms, cuts wings-in short, becomes the source of discreetly merriment for the members of the Diplomatic Corne and Venezuelan society, for no one has yet ventured to tell him that his actions are ridiculous in the extreme.

Green Rag. In this country nearly every student admitted to the bur is under the impression that there is in him the read accounts of brilliant cross-examinations, and suc cessful addresses to juries, he has in mind that he is entirely competent, at the outset, to try the most complicated and difficult cause. Unfortunately as to many many years, and after considerable experience at the expense of litigants and the public, if at all, that they ascertain that they have not the peculiar aptitude neces sary to the successful trial lawyer. In the meantime not only have clients suffered, but the business of the courts has been retarded to a very serious extent, by the lack of adaptability on the part of the practitioner, as well as by lack of experience, since it is impossible that every man admitted to the bar shall have the opportunity to try a sufficient number of causes to give him the degree of experience requisite in order to obtain the best results.

save the time and patience of the courts, there must be in this country a natural division betwen the labor of the solicitor and the duty of the harrister, not, artificial or conventional, but one which shall grow up from the nature of the case, by which certain men who are best to the practical exclusion of those without special adaptability for that class of business. In this, as in every other direction, the specialist must find his place.

Chicago Chronicle. An appetite is a monstrous thing. A dragen with poison tongue, That seems such a harmless little toy In the days when it is young. But hugged to the breast it waxes great And fangs its lover soon or late.

An appetite is a frightful thing. A serpent with slimy folds. That grows with every growing year Till in grasp of steel it holds The victim who struggles, but all in vals, For the power of habit is seldom slain.

An appetite is a monstrous thing That wrecks its will on fools: A playful thing that tempts and woose. That wheedles awhile, then rules. And finally tightens its fold and, lo: To the ash heap of death the fool must go.

First Seed: "Is she pretty?" second Seed: "Well, the catalogue fa

# life. Children and young persons who enter into the ST. LOUIS GIRL WEDDED TO MEMBER OF PROMINENT NEW URLEANS FAMILY

Marriage of Miss Alice Trorlicht, Daughter of Mrs. Clementine Trorlicht, and Mr. Louis Eugene Robichaux of Great Interest to West End and South Side Society, Takes Place at Church of the Holy Angles-Mrs, William Finney Williamson Will Entertain Party of Young Women at Her Country Home.



MRS, LOUIS EUGENE ROBICHAUX. Who was until last evening Miss Alice Trorlicht.

Yesterday's weilding of social interest in [ Hamilton Hotel will entertain a party of both the West End and the South Side eighteen young women to-day at the Wilwas that of Miss Alice Trorijeht, daughter of Mrs. Clementine Trorlicht, and Mr. Mrs. Busene R. Robichaux, of the Bayou La Fourche, La., and a member of a French family which has been connected with the history of this Southern State for generations. The wedding was a 6 o'clock affair, the ceremony taking place at the Church of the Holy Angels. The ediffee was profusely decorated, the chancel being wreathed with delicate greens, and the altar and baptismal font massed with An-

At the spacious Trorlicht residence, No. 366 Lafavette avenue, which has been the scene of several handsome weddings within the last five years, th decorations were confined entirely to green and white, the long drawing-room being portlered with greens, the mantels arranged with white roses and forns, and the chandeliers trimmed in showers of roses and lilies. A dinner was served after the ceremony, but there was so reception and only the bridal party and immediate relatives were invited to the house, as the Trorlicht family has been mourning for the last year, since the Four ushers, all old friends of the bride, lent their aid at the church. They were the Messrs, Charles Kunkel, Louis Kunferle, John Cramer and Oscar Trorlich, the bride's brother. Eugene R. Robichaux was his brother's best man, coming from

was his brother's best man, coming from New Orleans.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin messaline, fashioned very simply, the skirt being trained and ex-ceedingly full, while the bodice bore or-namentation of point applique, and the el-bow sleeves were built of both lace and satin. Her tuile veil was held to the hair by a result cluster of arrange blossoms. by a small cluster of orange blossoms, the natural variety being used and orought from the Robichaux plantations, while she carried a shower bouquet of illies of the valley combined with the or-ange blossoms. She were no jewels. ange blossoms. She wore no jewels.

Both her sisters, the Misses Lily and the color are trouble to the misses the latter being maid of honor. They wore frocks alike of dainty pale green and white, eminently fitting for a spring wedding, and carrying out the color scheme. Crepe radium was the material of their frocks, being year soft and films, and much Valence.

lace rosettes. The effect was and the bridal party, as they came down the aisle, presented an unusually pretty Mrs. Trorliche wore black silk voile with Hornia trip, after which they will go t New Orleans to live, the bridegroom's fa

New Orleans to live, the bridegroom's fa-ther having presented to them a hand-some home in the new part of the Cres-cent City. They will be much entertained this spring at the elegant country home of the Robichaux family near New Or-leans, and by the large family connection living in that neighborhood. Mrs. de Lepoli of New Orleans, grand-mother of the bridgeroom, and his sister, Miss Robichuux, were almong the relatives present from cut of lown. TO ENTERTAIN AT COUNTRY HOME.

Mrs. William Finney Williamson of the

# **WILSON TO DEPART** ON HIS TOUR SOON

Secretary of Agriculture and Other Government Experts Will Leave Memphis on Friday for Visit to Western Farmers.

representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who will tour the Southwest to inspect the condition of agricultural development, will be joined in Memphis on Friday by officials of the Rock Island system and others, who left Chicago today in a special train on the Chicago and

eretary Wilson, Professor James M. colliman, in charge of grass and forage plant investigation of the Department, and M. A. Colvin. of the Grain Investigating Bureau, will leave Washington over the Southern Railway to-night, arriving Memphis Friday morning.
TO BEGIN IN ARKANSAS.

at Little Rock, Ark., where the party will arrive over the Rock Island system in the At Little Rock a meeting, to be

A campaign of education" will be begut

itamson country place at Glendale. Arrangements have been made for the party to depart this morning from the De Hodiamont station at 19 o'clock, and after reaching Glendale will be met by carriages and automobiles and conveyed to the Williamson residence.

play a game or two.

All together the day promises to be unsually interesting and is being eagerly tooked forward to by the following:

John S. Hinke, A. W. Southward Charles R. Gibson

PERSONAL MENTION. Mrs. Clementine Trorlicht and the Misses Idly and Clara Trorlicht have taken a cottage at South Haven. Mich., for the summer, and will go North about the 1st

L. P. Kroeger of St. Louis has returned from his trip to Asheville, N. C., after spending a week.

Mrs. Thomas Blward Price and her sis er. Mrs. Siddle of Cleveland will go to Thicago this evening to spend several

Mrs. Fleta Jan Brown of No. 383 Cleveland avenue will entertain the Morning Etude to-morrow morning.

known in North St. Louis will depart for trip to Europe May 15. They will visit Niagara Falls and from there will go di-rect to New York, whence they will sull for Europe. They will spend most of their time in Berlin, where Mr. Berlich's brothrs reside. They will be away all summe

Mrs. F. H. Leathe of No. 1813 Locust treet, and her daughter, Mrs. John M. Sims, have departed for a two-week visit to Mrs. Leathe's mother in New York. Miss Rose M. Knepper of Lafavette ave-

me departed last evening for an extended trip west. In Los Angeles, Cal., Miss

Mrs. Joseph Gettys has cards out for an afternoon card party Saturday, in sister, Mrs. Lovejoy, of

Mrs. J. W. Campbell of Washington oulevard will entertain the Every Other Thursday Card Club on May 19 at Glen

Mrs. Ears Linley will give a luncheon his afternoon to her card club and a few friends at her residence in Lindell boule-

ficials of the department, will be held at

Farmers and others interested in the de-

partment's agricultural experiments in this section, for which Congress appropriated \$55.60, have been invited to attend, special rathroad rates having been granted to those living at a distance.

Results of investigations by the department, specially interesting to this and other parts of the country to be visited, all he presented.

TOUR THLOUGH TERRITORIES. A tour over the Rock Island System brough Indian Territory, Oklahoma and portions of Katsas will follow, Oklahoma

portions of Kersas will follow, Oklahoma City, Oig, being the next place where a public meeting will be held.

This city will be reached on Saturday, May IS, and the meeting will take place at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon. The party will continue the trip, visiting the Government experimental stations at Channing, on the Port Worth and Denver City Rail-

After Peaving Channing the Government officials and the party will visit Herington, Kas., arriving there Monday, May B. Ad-dresses will be delivered by Secretary Wil-

dresses will be delivered by Becretary Wilson and the other Government representatives at 1.36 o'clock.

A brief stop will be made at an experimental farm rear McPherson, Kas. The
rorthwest of Kännas will then be visited.
Norton being reached Tuesday, May 16.
Addresses will also be made at this place
at 2.35 in the afternoon.

The party will leave Norton in the evening arriving in Chicago the evening of the
next day.

epart to-day of 7:8 there they will man

## ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUNT FIXES TAX RATE FOR LEVY.

posts-Funds Appea and the tax rate for the levy for the moning year. The tax for the State revrave fund is 15 cents on the SMO, special levy of 15 cents was voted for ruad and bridge purposes. The school tax is fixed by the patrons of the various dis-

The apportionment of funds was clared as follows: Roads and bridge, as per cent; paupers and insane. 10 per cent; solaries. 15 per cent; infl and criminal, i per cent; contingent 15 per cent.
The tax on merchants and manufacturers statements was fixed at the same rate as real state statements. The same rate will apply for the ad valorem tax on dramshop Acapers.
Saloon licenses were fixed at 30 for State purposes and \$250 for county purposes for a period of six months. Fed-State purposes and \$250 for county purposes for a period of six months. Feddlers licenses for six months are \$600, \$20 for one or more horses, and for carts or carriages. Boats are \$6 a \$6\$ for a period of five days; for a long period, \$6\$ cents = day.

### BOY SERIOUSLY HURT WHEN THROWN FROM WAGON

Louis Tirich Powerless to Cl Speed of Runaway Anim

Louis Ulrich, 15 years old, of No. 276 South Seventh street, was thrown from a Ragon at Fourth and Walnut streets yes erday about roon and hurt.

The horse's bridle having been ret while it was eating, the lines were use while it was eating, the lines were use-less and the boy was powerless to even check the speed of the animal.

Louis Busch of No. 314 Pine street ewas the horse. The animal was standing in-front of Busch's store, when it became frightened and started to run east. Ulrich was in the wason.

Policemen scollard and McCormick of the Broadway squad made futile attempts to stop the horse, as did Teddy O'Connor of No. 1811 Pine street.

of No. 111 Pine street.

The top on the wagen, when it overturned, prevented its crushing Firste. The
wagen was overturned by colliding with a
trap belonging to Eristus Warner of No.
1966 Fourth Grant avenue. Two wheels
were term from the tran.

# VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-T. E. Holland of Hot Springs. Ark., to at -John W. Vall of Peratur, Ind., is staying G. H. Hohan of Richmond, Va., in stay

W. G. Lee of Cleveland, O., at the Laclede. -S. II. Tuttle of Keokuk. In., terday at the Luciede. -W. G. Railer of Detroit. Mich., epent you terday at the Lindell. -Doctor H. Warner of Topeka, staying at the Southern. -N. Y. Allen of Akron, Ind., regit terday at the Planters.

-G. B. Stiverman of Webb City, Ma, staying at the Jefferson. the Williamson residence.

There they are to be refreshed with huncheon and then to spend the afternoon informally, in the enjoyment of all the pleasures which the country has to offer at this season of the year. The Aligner of the youngs adjoin the place, and some of the young women who are golf outherstess will take their clubs along and

-Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sparrows of St. Clair o. have fooms at the Southern. -Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Parks Jr. of Bryan, Tex. have rooms at the Planters

At Chirage Ma REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Chicago, Ill. May 14. These St. Louis-ins registered at hotels here to-day: Auditorium—T. S. Bowerman, W. S.
S. Dana, N. W. McLeod, J. P. Phale
Watkins.
Morrison—N. M. Ryan.
Sherman House—H. G. Dill.
Great Northern—W. G. Beles, F. L.
leid, P. W. Ceyle, W. E. Kenbarg and
W. H. Watters, G. W. Senwartz, J. S.

Samera. Brigge A. S. Morrison, T. J. Opien, C. 2. Varrick ris. Majestic-J. S. Compton, R. S. Jackson, I. Moore, L. A. Varner. Grace-E. E. Eversoil, J. G. Piper.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

rop. M. S. Northrop. Fifth Avenue; H. M.,
Pfinner, D. Goidstein, Herald Square; Mim A.
O'Fallon, B. Gram, Victoria; Mys. M.,
Bern, Willenberg, Union Square;
J. C. Davin, Waldorf, V. Reeven, Hotel Aster;
W. Schrepel, Broadway Central; Mrs. Pierce,
Spalding; G. Bradley, Continental; J. A. Prescott, Imperial; H. Arndt, Vendome; Mine M.
Thornburgh, Manharten.

Special Officer Byrne yesterday after Special Omeer No. 2004 Juniata street
William Lero, 15 years old, who is under
indictment at Belleville charged with
stealing flour from Illinois Central Railroad care. Lero was taken to Belleville
by Deputy Sheriff Charles P. Cashel. The
man to whom Lero says he sold the flour
is under arres: In East St. Louis.

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, May 12, 1866. The Board of Police Comu ers ordered the salaries of turnkeys tions reduced to \$6 a month. John J. O'Nea! introduced a

• in the Municipal Assembly prohibit-• ing the employment of women oners in the Workhouse for br of the wharf at the foot of Rutger street was rented to the Peper Col

• ton Press Company for \$33 E H. Long was elected Bu Professor Harris The annual election of the o gins Ferry Company resulted in th following officers being chosen: 8

vice president; H. L. Clark, secreatary and treasurer. Directors Charles Wiggins, Charles Thaw an · Earnest Peugn

The Reverend J. G. Reas installed as pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Reverend
 Doctor Marquis of the Lafayette The will of Eberhard Anhe

which was filed in the Probate Court divided his estate foto of o parts, one each going to his chil dren-Mrs. Ulrich Busch, Mrs. Adolphia Rusch, Mrs. Peter S e ler and Adolph Anhouser; one ideon, Gustave Eleir, and the